

National Crime Information Center Missing and Unidentified Persons File, including dental records, DNA records, x-rays, and fingerprints, if available;

(3) enter the National Crime Information Center number or other appropriate number assigned to the unidentified person on the death certificate of each such unidentified person; and

(4) retain all such records pertaining to unidentified persons until a person is identified.

SEC. 204. USES OF FUNDS.

A State that receives a grant award under this title may use such funds received to establish or expand programs developed to improve the reporting of unidentified persons in accordance with the assurances provided in the application submitted pursuant to section 203(b).

SEC. 205. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title \$2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2000, 2001, and 2002.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee substitute be agreed to, the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (H.R. 764), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate has approved the Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act, which Senator DEWINE and I recently introduced in the Senate. Our bipartisan legislation builds on the successful passage into law of the Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998, which Senator DEWINE and I sponsored in the last Congress. Our bill also complements S. 249, the Missing, Exploited and Runaway Children Protection Act, which Senator HATCH and I worked together to steer to final passage just last month.

Unfortunately, the number of abused or neglected children in this country nearly doubled between 1986 and 1993. Each day there are 9,000 reports of child abuse in America and more than three million cases annually of abused or neglected children. In my home state of Vermont, 2,309 children were reported to child protective services for child abuse or neglect investigations in 1997, the last year data is available. After investigation, 1,041 of these reports found substantiated cases of child maltreatment in Vermont.

Each child behind these statistics is an American tragedy. But we can help. The Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act provides these abused or neglected children with the Federal assistance that they deserve. And our legislation can make a real difference in the lives of our nation's children without any additional cost to taxpayers.

Our bipartisan legislation will make a difference by giving State and local officials the flexibility to use existing Department of Justice grant programs

to prevent child abuse and neglect, investigate child abuse and neglect crimes and protect children who have suffered from abuse and neglect. The bill does this by making three changes to current law.

First, the Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act amends the Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998 to make grant dollars available specifically to enhance the capability of criminal history information to agencies and workers for child welfare, child abuse and adoption purposes. Congress has authorized \$250 million annually for grants under the Crime Identification Technology Act.

Second, the Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act amends the Byrne Grant Program to permit funds to be used for enforcing child abuse and neglect laws, including laws protecting against child sexual abuse, and promoting programs designed to prevent child abuse and neglect. Congress has traditionally funded the Byrne Grant Program at about \$500 million a year.

Third, the Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act doubles the available funds, from \$10 million to \$20 million, for grants to each State for child abuse treatment and prevention from the Crime Victims Fund. This fund is financed through the collection of criminal fines, penalties and other assessments against persons convicted of crimes against the United States. In the 1998 fiscal year, the Crime Victims Fund held \$363 million. To ensure that other crime victim programs support by the Fund are not reduced, the expansion of the child abuse treatment and prevention earmark applies only when the Fund exceeds \$363 million in a fiscal year. This year, the Crime Victims Fund is expected to collect more than \$1 billion due in part to large anti-trust penalties.

Despite the tireless efforts of concerned Vermonters, including the many dedicated workers and volunteers at Prevent Child Abuse in Vermont and the Vermont Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services, Vermont is below the national average for its ability to provide services to abused or neglected children. In 1997, 411 children found to be abused or neglected received no services, about 40 percent of investigated cases. Nationally, about 25 percent of all abused or neglected children received no services. Our legislation provides more resources to help Vermonters and other Americans provide services to all abused or neglected children.

I want to thank the many advocates who support our bill and the companion legislation introduced by Representatives PRYCE and TUBBS JONES, H.R. 764, which passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 425-2 on October 5, 1999. These advocates include the diverse National Child Abuse Coalition: ACTION for Child Protec-

tion; Alliance for Children and Families; American Academy of Pediatrics; American Bar Association; American Dental Association; American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children; American Prosecutors Research Institute; American Psychological Association; Association of Junior Leagues International; Boy Scouts of America; Child Welfare League of America; Childhelp USA; Children's Defense Fund; General Federation of Women's Club; National Alliance of Children's Trust and Prevention Funds; National Association of Child Advocates; National Association of Counsel for Children; National Association of Social Workers; National Children's Alliance; National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse; National Council of Jewish Women; National Court Appointed Special Advocates Association; National Education Association; National Exchange Club Foundation for Prevention of Child Abuse; National Network for Youth; National PTA; Parents Anonymous; and Parents United. In addition, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and Prevent Child Abuse America have endorsed our bill and its House counterpart.

I look forward to the House of Representatives passing the Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act for the sake of our nation's children.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I am sure my colleagues will be as pleased as I am to know we have reached the end, at least of this list, of the bills that we can clear. We are still hoping to clear some additional ones later today.

NATIONAL COLORECTAL CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 108, and that the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 108) designating the month of March each year as "National Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month".

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

AMENDMENT NO. 2796

(Purpose: To amend the designation date of "National Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month.")

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, there is a technical amendment at the desk, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the technical amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Maine [Ms. COLLINS] for Mr. HATCH, proposes an amendment numbered 2796.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 2, line 5, strike "March of each year" and insert "March, 2000,".

Amend the title so as to read: "Resolution designating the month of March, 2000, as National Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month".

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 2796) was agreed to.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution, as amended, be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and finally, that any statements related to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 108), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

[The resolution was not available for printing. It will appear in a future edition of the RECORD]

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. LEAHY. I wonder if the Senator from Maine would yield for one comment?

Mr. SPECTER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. LEAHY. Would the Senator from Pennsylvania yield for 30 seconds?

Mr. SPECTER. I would.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I commend the Senator from Maine. She has cleared out the Judiciary Committee docket to a fare-thee-well. A lot of the legislation was worked in a bipartisan fashion by Senator HATCH and myself and the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania and others.

Ms. COLLINS. I thank the Senator for his comments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. AL-LARD). The Senator from Pennsylvania.

FUNDING FOR DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I have sought recognition to comment on the pending appropriations bill which includes funding for the three Departments of Health and Human Services, Education, and Labor, the subcommittee which I chair for the Appropriations Committee.

The legislative process has proceeded to this point in an extraordinary way.

It had been my hope and plan that the bill for my subcommittee would have been taken up by the Congress, passed, and presented to the President in advance of the close of the fiscal year, September 30, but that has not occurred.

It had been my hope and plan to present it to the President before the end of the fiscal year so he could have signed it or vetoed it and, had he chosen to veto it, there could have been a public debate on the priorities in the bill and also the key point of having local control on the decision of \$1.3 billion, which has been allocated for additional teachers for the reduction of classroom size.

Unfortunately, it has been the practice in the Congress in recent years to pass the bills after the close of the fiscal year and in a context where we are going to yield to the President's wishes, subject to a veto, because it may result in the closing down of the Government. Winston Churchill had it right when he said that democracy is a terrible form of government except compared to everything else. I think that would apply to representative democracy as well. Somehow we muddle through. We are in the final stage of the muddling process now.

To describe the process to people who are not familiar with the inside of the Senate is very challenging. I was discussing with my son last night the plan to have the Senate convene at 12:01 a.m., November 20, Saturday morning, to take up a cloture motion on the appropriations bill, and then to vote at 1:01 a.m. It was necessary to have the conversation because I had to defer lunch with my 4-year-old granddaughter, Perri, and picking up my 6-year-old granddaughter, Silvi, from school, all of which is fine, but there has to be some reason for that.

We have Senators exercising their rights which, to be repetitious, they have a right to do, such as to have bills read for several hours, which does not change the ultimate outcome, or to have cloture votes with these extraordinary scheduling problems. I learned a long time ago that the Senate is a lot smarter than I am and the rules of the Senate are in place for a purpose.

As one of our distinguished colleagues said yesterday in a closed caucus, Senators ought not be discouraged from exercising their rights because when they take to the floor and debate, have a filibuster, and have extended discussions for the purpose of acquainting the country with what is going on, perhaps it may arouse some public reaction to perhaps change what the Senate might be doing.

So, in essence, I am delighted to see the Senate rules observed and rights to Senators activated. For whatever delay there is, so be it. It is my hope that next year the appropriations bill for my subcommittee on the Departments

of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education will be completed at an early date. I have talked to our distinguished majority leader, Senator LOTT, and I have had some encouragement that my bill may be taken up first next year, so that priorities can be established in regular course by the subcommittee, the full committee, and the Senate—the same on the House side—then conferenced and presented to the President for his signature or for his veto. If he chooses to veto the bill, so be it.

The bill which was voted out of the Senate by a vote of 73-25 had been very carefully crafted on a bipartisan basis with my distinguished colleague from Iowa, Senator TOM HARKIN. I learned a long time ago that if you want to get anything done in Washington in the Senate and the Congress, it has to be bipartisan. Senator HARKIN and I worked through our bill. We had a very attractive bill. We had emphasized \$300 million more than the President's figure on education, establishing the priorities which we thought were in order.

We had provided very substantial increases to the National Institutes of Health because of the great work done there in looking for cures and being on the verge of cures for very many major maladies. We are within 5 years striking distance, so the experts say, on Parkinson's and have made great progress on Alzheimer's and heart disease and cancer—prostate cancer, breast cancer and cervical cancer.

We picked a figure of \$93.7 billion because we thought that would attract very substantial bipartisan support, that being \$300 million higher in education than the President had, that it would qualify for a President's signature.

Regrettably, the House of Representatives did not pass the bill. In conference, the bill was substantially altered, being joined with the bill for the District of Columbia. It had an across-the-board cut of almost 1 percent. The bill was ultimately vetoed. Then it came back for reconsideration.

On reconsideration, the White House administration wanted to add some \$2.3 billion more. I knew that would cause a major strain on the Republican side of the aisle, and there was a great deal of pressure to yield to the President because of the bad experience we had in December 1995 and early 1996 when the Government was closed down and the Republican-controlled Congress took the blame. The result is that the Congress is now gun shy to fight with the President, gun shy because, with his threatened veto, the Congress has a strong tendency to back down, perhaps not on every point—the family planning issue and the U.N. dues was a notable exception—but backing down on almost every point. The result has been that we are developing an imperial presidency because we have a gun-shy